



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation on prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by **ROBERT GRAY,**
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound in leather.
July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret, London Particular Madeira, Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds, Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 31.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Balmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Would if He Could
Time's a Tell-tale.

Just Received and For Sale
By **R. GRAY,** King-street.
SECRET HISTORY;

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and League O'Regan, his servant, by **H.H. Brack**
Marriage, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 25 cents.

Patent Shot, &c.

One Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
One lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
30 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liqueurs, and Groceries as usual—
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 15.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS. There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milk COWS, a fine buffalo BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removal rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY.

July 25.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from **Alexander Smith** to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, a piece of ground with the houses and improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke street and west side of Water street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke street forty feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

July 21.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A

SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

By **GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.**
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands.—And as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1868.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;

For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaster Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 38.

A HORSE and CHAIR
to hire—by

Alexander Perry.

July 28.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child. Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 18.

Wanted to Purchase,
500 weight of GOOD FEATHERS.—
Apply to the Printer.

ALSO,

A handsome well gaited PONEY, fit for a lady to ride, for which a generous price will be given—Apply as above.
August 1.

3t

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of powers in me vested, I will sell at private sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 60 acres, more or less, lying on the old Leesburg road, in Fairfax county, and bounded on the south by the Stump Hill tract, and on the north by land of Jonah Thompson, Esq. It will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

If not sold before the 10th instant, it will then be sold at public sale—the time & place will be made known.

James S. Scott.

August 1.

d6t

MECHANIC RELIEF SOCIETY.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held on Wednesday Evening next, at the Court House, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,

JOHN MACLEOD, Sec'y.

July 30.

d5t

Extract, from Article 13, of the Constitution, as amended.

"Any member neglecting to attend the meetings of the Society for five stated meetings in succession, or to pay his arrearages when called on by some person authorised by the Society for that purpose, unless he shall offer a satisfactory excuse, shall be considered as having seceded, and the Secretary shall erase his name from the books."

LOST THIS MORNING,

SOMEWHERE on Fairfax or Prince streets, A SUM OF MONEY, in Alexandria bank notes, of 5 dollars each: the finder will be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it with the printer.

July 29.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,

Inform their friends, that they have just received from

A SUPPLY OF

Fancy & Summer Goods,

Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.

They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14.

d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at **R. Gray's** book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets, \$ 5 50
Half do. 3 00
Quarter do. 1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.

July 18.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
60 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spectacles and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

d

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. Wilson.

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

July 22.

From the New-York Evening Post.

WARNING TO AMERICANS!

At a time when Mr. Jefferson, from a servile dread of Napoleon, not only obstinately persists in refusing to settle our differences with England, but even, like a mere **PREFECT** obeying the orders of his master, seems determined on going to actual war with that bulwark of our country—that only remaining hope of nations; and, of course, to form an alliance with France; it may not be amiss, at this very gloomy and portentous moment, when the public indignation is alive for the finishing blow given to Spain, and when we are about to be plunged into the same abyss of destruction, to give a faint description (taken from the most authentic documents) of the barbarities, rapacities and cruelties committed by the French in those countries which they have entered either as **FRIENDS** or foes.

ITALY.

In 1796, Bonaparte, at the head of a numerous French army, invaded Italy, declaring to the people, that he came as their friend and their brother, to deliver them from taxes and slavery, and promising them safety for their persons, security for their property, respect for their laws, and reverence for their religion. They listened, they believed; they threw open their gates, they laid down their arms, they received the Gallie Serpent to their bosom! And fatal indeed were the effects of their credulity! His reverence for their religion he displayed by giving up all their places of worship to indiscriminate plunder, and by defiling them by every species of sacrilege: his respect for their laws was evinced, not only by the abrogation of those laws, but by the arbitrary enforcement of an unconditional submission to the mandates of himself and his generals; the security which he promised to their property, was exhibited in enormous contributions, in the seizure of all public funds, as well as those of every charitable foundation, not excepting schools, hospitals, or any other resource of the poor, the aged and helpless; and as to the persons of the unfortunate people, he provided for their safety by laying the whole country under the severest military execution; by giving up their towns and villages to fire and sword, and by exposing the inhabitants to be pillaged and murdered by his rapacious and inhuman soldiers, whom he authorized and even ordered to shoot every man who attempted to resist them, whatever might be the crimes in which they were engaged.

EGYPT.

Bonaparte invaded Egypt, where he repeated his promises to respect religion; and where, the more effectually to disguise his purposes, he issued a **PROCLAMATION**, declaring himself and his army to be true Mahometans; and boasting of having made war upon the Christians, and destroyed their religion. One of his first deeds, after this act of apostacy, was to massacre almost all the inhabitants of the populous city of Alexandria. "The people," says one of his generals, "betake themselves to their Prophet, and fill their Mosques; but men and women, old and young, and even babes at the breast, are all massacred!" Some time after this sanguinary transaction, Bonaparte having made prisoners of three thousand eight hundred Turks, in the fortress of Jaffa, and wishing to relieve himself from the trouble and expence of guarding and supporting them, ordered them to be marched to an open place, where part of his army fired on them with musquetry and grape shot, stabbing and cutting to death the few who escaped the fire, while he himself looked on and rejoiced at the horrid scene. Nor were his cruelties, while in Egypt, confined to those whom he called his enemies; for finding his hospitals, at Jaffa, crowded with sick soldiers, and desiring to disencumber himself of them, he ordered one of his physicians to destroy them by poison; the physician refused to obey; but an apothecary was found willing to perpetrate the deed; opium was mixed with the food, and thus five hundred and eighty Frenchmen perished by the order of the general under whose banners they fought; by the order of that very man to whose despotic sway the whole French nation now patiently submit.

Let them so submit; but let not Americans (whatever may be Mr. Jefferson's determination) think of such shameful, such degrading submission.

Such was the treatment which the country experienced under Bonaparte. But when he had disgracefully fled from the land which he had thus fleeced, ravaged and scourged, his vile army still continued to commit those

abominable excesses which had marked their progress in every country so unfortunate as to fall under their tyranny.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland, where high rank and great riches were unknown, where men were nearest upon an equality than in any other country in the world; in a country having no commerce, scarcely any manufactures, and possessing few of the sources of wealth and distinction; a country of shepherds and laborers; a country which might be truly said to contain a nation of poor men; in such a country to cry "war to palaces" seemed useless and absurd. Yet did the French find a pretext for war with this poor and harmless race, and for invading and laying waste their territory. After having, by means of an armistice, joined to a most solemn promise of respect for persons and property, lulled the people into a state of imaginary security, the armistice was broken, and the French pushed on their forces, when those of the Swiss were dispersed. Resistance on the part of the latter, whose numbers did not amount to a tenth of those of their flagitious enemy, now became hopeless; and though the little army was brave, though the people were faithful and active, though the last battle was long, obstinate and bloody, though the Swiss achieved wonders, and though the women fought by the sides of their husbands, inciting them to victory or death, all was in vain! Hundreds and thousands perished by the sabres of the French, and while the earth was strewn with their dead bodies, and while the flames ascended from the once happy dwellings of this valiant and innocent people, the hard-earned and long preserved **LIBERTIES** of Switzerland expired.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN—(A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.)

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—Napoleon has stretched forth his arm to Spain, and Spain is no more. The Spanish monarchy, as if by enchantment, is overthrown, and the Spanish people, by base deed of cession, are transferred to the Imperial Jacobin. The Italian states, Holland, Switzerland, the Germanic empire, Prussia, Portugal & Spain, are gone. The gallant king of Sweden ("a brave man struggling with the storms of fate") is beset by ruffians, and must perish by their blows. The emperor Alexander is *awed*. Under Napoleon, "his genius is rebuked." *Today will next fall for the way to the heart of the empire has been cleared by the emissaries of the Corsican.* Imperial France, in fact, already covers continental Europe. England in this quarter of the globe, unawed by the dissolution of neighboring nations, and daily increasing in strength, maintains her independence, and forms to the universal domination of the Bonapartes, the only impassable barrier. And if she sinks beneath the uplifted arm of a world combined against her, what will become of us? What would we oppose to the gigantic navy of England, if under the direction of the wrathful Napoleon? What to that half million of experienced cut-throats whom, almost without an obstacle, he might land upon our shores? Where are our defences? Look at this city—look at our extensive sea-coast, and learn the *policy of the south?* Behold the effects of an *anti-commercial spirit*—behold the effects of a deadly and unnatural hostility to the state of New York! See us wholly exposed to the insults and ravages of any European nation that may choose to vex and oppress us. "If the king, my master," said Yrujo to major Jackson, in the year 1804, "if the king my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi; three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake; and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do?"—Aye, indeed, what would we do? Order them away by proclamation? Alas! they would laugh at us. Yet, if this would be all, we might put up with it—we might continue with great good humor, and even with self-encouragements, to be mocked at! But Napoleon would not send a force hither to make merry with us. No, his strokes are all *death-dealing*. He has no reliance on *paper shot*. The few proclamations which he issues are very brief. "Inhabitants of the United States," he would direct Massena to say, "for Murat is already provided for in Spain; 'I come to protect you'; and the next moment, according to invariable practice, we might expect to be butchered. For whether should we fly for safety, having no ships, no defence? 'To the mountains?' We have been advised to do by a *SOUTHERN statesman*, and that too to save expense! 'If the city of New York should be destroyed to-morrow, said this enlightened legislator, the commerce of that port would not be lost to the union—it would find a

residence in the south." Yes, yes, the growing wealth and strength of New York must be checked! The omnipotence of Virginia in our councils must be maintained. National defence and even national honor must give way to it. And surely to leave us defenceless against attacks from without, and to weaken by *dividing the state*, are plans admirably adapted to the end. Let Mr. Madison look to it; let his supporters pause; for his French predilections may lead to the ruin of our independence. Spain was the faithful ally of France. When "*France wanted money*," Spain supplied her wants. The councils of Spain were neither more nor less attached to Napoleon than Mr. Madison is. And yet, after being the friend, the ally, and the supporter of the "*Imperial Republic*," for thirteen years, where is Spain now? Have her friendship, her good offices, her ready compliances to imperial demands, saved her? Or rather, have they not invited the approaches of the *Leviathan*, and sharpened his devouring tooth?

Latest from Europe.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, May 19.

The Gottenburgh mail, due on Sunday, is arrived. It brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Russians have obtained possession of the important fortress of Sveaborg, in Finland. But this is a conquest which, on the face of the report of the traitor to whom the defence of it was entrusted, they appear to owe less to their military skill and valor than to those arts which they have adopted from their new ally. We have not the least doubt that the commander was bought by the Russians; and such seems to have been the opinion of his Swedish majesty, who has dismissed from his service general Cronstedt, and all the superior officers concerned in that act of treason. On the 17th of March the Russian batteries were opened against Sveaborg, and in fifteen days after the governor enters into a negotiation for its surrender; because, forsooth, he had expended one third of his ammunition, and had 515 of his garrison, about one tenth of it we believe, upon the sick list. The conferences began on the 2d of April, and terminated on the 4th, when it was agreed that the place should be given up on the 3d of May, if not relieved by the entrance of five sail of the line into the port by twelve o'clock on that day. Such is the pretext by which Cronstedt endeavors to cover his treachery and corruption. He knew that he stipulated for what was not like to happen. Whence were these five sail of the line to come? Sveaborg was not apprehended to be in such danger as to require immediate relief; and the Russians took good care that the terms of the capitulation should not be known at Stockholm under the period fixed for the surrender should nearly expire, for they delayed the courier with the dispatches nineteen days on his journey. The Swedish admiralty therefore could not make the exertions necessary to frustrate this provisional convention.

The capitulation is of an unprecedented length. One of the articles provides that the flotilla captured in the port of Sveaborg shall be restored to Sweden when the fleet taken at Copenhagen shall be restored by England to Denmark. The negotiator on the part of Russia appears to have been more intent on obtaining facilities for the seduction of the Swedish troops, than providing for the surrender of the fortress at the stipulated period. There are several articles which seem to have been framed entirely for that purpose.

The Swedish papers furnish no information respecting the military operations of Norway. We fear there has been no improvement in the state of their army in that quarter.

May 21.

Accounts, we understand, were yesterday received by government of the arrival of the expedition under the command of admiral Keats and sir John Moore, off the coast of Norway, and of the landing of the troops without opposition. The intelligence is not official, but is very probable. The Swedish corps which was advancing against Christiana has been compelled to fall back to their frontiers. Their retreat was effected with great difficulty and considerable loss. This diversion, however, has not been entirely unsuccessful, as it has drawn to that part of Norway most of the regular and organized force of the country, so that little opposition could be made to the landing of our troops. We have not heard where the main strength of the British force had been sent to take possession of Bergen. Another American vessel is returned from Holland, which was refused permis-

sion to land its cargo, although actually laden in America.

May 23.

The Dutch papers contain intelligence from Copenhagen of the 8th inst. stating that a battle was fought between the Swedes and Danes near Elverceur, in which the Danes say they were victorious; and that a second action had taken place near the frontier, in which the Swedes lost 2000 men. It is probably an exaggerated account of the affair mentioned in Baron Arnfeldt's report of the 23d of the preceding month.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council, declaring, that in all places on the continent of America, situated between the 10th and 30th degrees of N. lat. information shall be held to have been received on the 10th of February of the order in council issued on the 11th Nov. The line of coast here alluded to was omitted in the general notice given by the order in council of the 25th November.

May 26.

Hamburgh papers to the 11th inst. have reached us. They confirm the intelligence communicated in our paper of the 17th, relative to what passed at the interview between Bonaparte and the merchants of Bordeaux. They mention that a reinforcement of 50,000 men was ordered for Spain, and that the French troops in Silesia and the duchy of Bayreuth were concentrating, previous to their being marched for Italy.

May 27.

Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning. The intelligence brought by them is rather favorable. The Swedes obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, in an affair which took place near Uleaborg, on the 25th ult. A corps of the latter consisting of 2500, was defeated, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners, among whom was a Russian general. The Russians also who landed in the island of Aland were, when the last accounts were dispatched from that quarter, upon the point of surrendering to the inhabitants. The news from Norway unfortunately is not so favorable. A corps of about 300 Swedes was surrounded by the armed inhabitants and militia, and compelled to surrender. It would seem that the plan of invading Norway has been abandoned. The dispatches of baron P. Armfeldt are dated from Holmedal, which is situated within the Swedish frontier.

The report which reached us some days back of the landing of our troops in Norway was unfounded. The whole of the expedition arrived at Gottenburgh between the 16th and 18th inst. where it awaits the disposition of his Swedish majesty.

The Swedish papers contain intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 9th instant. There has been a change in the Russian cabinet, but it is not in favor of this country. Baron Budberg has resigned the office of minister for foreign affairs, which is now filled by count Romanzoff, one of the most ardent advocates for French connexion. Indeed the Russian cabinet, as now composed, is, to every great political purpose, as completely French as if the members had received their nomination from Bonaparte himself.

A vessel arrived yesterday from the coast of France, by which we learn that the embargo upon American vessels prescribed by the Bayonne decree, is most rigidly enforced throughout the French ports. Upon the 8th instant an American had contrived to get out of the harbor of Bordeaux, but was stopped at the Tour de Cordovan, and obliged to return. No relaxation of this rigorous system was expected to take place. The vessels which used to sail under Kniphausen, Oldenburgh, Pappenburgh and Mecklenburgh colors, were also all strictly embargoed.

May 28.

The Gottenburgh mail due on Tuesday is arrived. The Swedes, in consequence of the advantage which they obtained over the enemy near Revelax, have discontinued their retreat, and advanced in their turn. They have again occupied many of the posts from which they had been previously driven. It is to be hoped that the Swedish commander will not be tempted by these partial triumphs to risk a general engagement. With the highest confidence in the valor of the Swedes, and the most ardent wishes for their success, we must deprecate their risking the fate of their country upon the issue of one battle. If general Klingspor perseveres in the desultory mode of warfare which he appears to have adopted, we have little doubt that he will ultimately prevail. The Russians have shown by their conduct in Poland, that they are by no means equal to bear up against a system of continued and incessant attack. It was by adhering to this rather than by the magnitude of the great victories which they obtained, that the French drove them across the Niemen, and compelled them to that peace which makes

Bonaparte the master of Europe.

The expedition under general Moore still remains waiting the orders of four thousand Swedish and Swedish ships of against the island of O be recollected about have no means of r they will surrender of this force.

The American vessel arrived in the river of Texel. She sailed for many last, and was w but, after some time, proceeded to Holland. She remained days, during which she have any communicat to land any part of however, permitted t in the government of we cannot account. mication which the Dutch commander, h following American ves Amsterdam on the 16 beth, J. Bartlet; V Shepherdess, J. Nell kirk; Mount Vernon ca, N. Laila; Mon T. Frost; and Hanna former had been brou waters; Rising San. Ann, W. Nichols.

In the committee of commons, it was ag of the use of grain in take place, in England in Scotland on the 15 the 20th.

Cockpit. Before the most ne ble the lords commis prize causes.

Volunteer, Morris, under American col hies, Nicaragua wo sailed from Currao was captured on the 7 the Leander, and car she was condemned. breach of the blockad tence confirmed.

Globe, Atkins, mas ship, laden with flou from Philadelphia, aft does and other places Elk, on suspicion of the blockade of Curr to Jamaica, where sh demmed. Sentence c

ORDERS IN

Lord Auckland rose counts relating to the with a view to lay before state of the trade and c try since the month of was at present upon the dence of what the tra ticularly with regard posed six motions, the account of the imports house entries, duties ports of London, Bri four months, ending and a similar account ing the first of May.

The question being on— Earl Bathurst wish extended his motion years, and to the po doms. His lordship in support of the orde means of carrying on as a matter of necessi

Lord Grenville said addressed their lords the noble secretary of ry said, that all his p ised; that our trade and prosperous condi tually the result? I lordships table, it ap of last year amounte lions and an half, tho no more than 4,176,0 doubt, therefore, of trade to that extent, in council, which he be adverse to all the merce. It was said t measure; but could sure which cramped vernment, and unstr mics. As commet our manufactures, revenue consequen we could now conte These orders in co increased our comm intended to make t decrees against this there also. Every da and more convince

...the master of the continent of Europe.
The expedition under the command of General Moore still remained at Gottenburgh waiting the orders of his Swedish majesty. Four thousand Swedes, with some British and Swedish ships of war, have proceeded against the island of Gothland, where it will be recollected about the same number of Russians landed some time ago. As they have no means of retreat, it is probable they will surrender on the appearance of this force.

The American vessel Holland, Erskine, arrived in the river on Thursday from the Texel. She sailed from New York in January last, and was warned into our ports; but, after some time, obtained a licence and proceeded to Holland, her original destination. She remained in the Texel fifteen days, during which she was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, or to land any part of her cargo. She was, however, permitted to come out; a lenity in the government of that country for which we cannot account. Through the communication which the captain had with the Dutch commander, he learned that the following American vessels were detained at Amsterdam on the 16th of May: Elizabeth, J. Bartlet; Virginia, A. Crockett; Shepherdess, J. Nelms; Creole, J. Nollirk; Mount Vernon, J. Owens; America, N. Lalla; Monticello, Story; Sally, T. Frost; and Hannah, Tansing; the two former had been brought in by French privateers; Rising Sun, C. Bird; and Sally Ann, W. Nichols.

In the committee last night in the house of commons, it was agreed that the stoppage of the use of grain in the distilleries should take place, in England, on the 10th of June, in Scotland on the 15th, and in Ireland on the 20th.

Cockpit, Whitehall, May 28.
Before the most noble and right honorable the lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

Volunteer, Morris, master. This vessel, under American colors, with a cargo of hides, Nicaragua wood, and some dollars, sailed from Curacao for New York, and was captured on the 7th of June, 1805, by the Leander, and carried to Halifax, where she was condemned, on the ground of a breach of the blockade of Curacao. Sentence confirmed.

Globe, Atkins, master. This American ship, laden with flour and vinegar, bound from Philadelphia, after having tried Barbadoes and other places, was captured by the Elk, on suspicion of attempting to break the blockade of Curacao, and was carried to Jamaica, where ship and cargo were condemned. Sentence confirmed.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Auckland rose to move for certain accounts relating to the trade of this country, with a view to lay before the house the actual state of the trade and commerce of this country since the month of November last. There was at present upon their lordships table evidence of what the trade was at that time, particularly with regard to America. He proposed six motions, the first of which was an account of the imports and exports, custom-house entries, duties and drawbacks in the ports of London, Bristol and Liverpool, for four months, ending the first of May, 1807; and a similar account for four months, ending the first of May, 1808.

The question being put on the first motion—
Earl Bathurst wished the noble lord had extended his motion to the whole of the two years, and to the ports of the United Kingdoms. His lordship added some observations in support of the orders of council, not as the means of carrying on a commercial war, but as a matter of necessity, not choice.

Lord Grenville said, that the last time he addressed their lordships upon this subject, the noble secretary of state, Lord Hawkesbury said, that all his predictions had been realised; that our trade was in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. But what was actually the result? By the papers upon their lordships table, it appeared that the exports of last year amounted to upwards of five millions and an half, those of the present year to no more than 4,176,000l. There could be no doubt, therefore, of the diminution of our trade to that extent, arising from those orders in council, which he had already declared to be adverse to all the known principles of commerce. It was said that this was a belligerent measure; but could that be a belligerent measure which cramped the resources of the government, and unstrung the sinews of our arms. As commerce diminished, so must our manufactures, and a diminution of the revenue consequently follow, by which alone we could now contend against the enemy. These orders in council, therefore, had not increased our commerce; and if they were intended to make the enemy relinquish his decrees against this country, they had failed there also. Every day's experience must more and more convince his majesty's ministers of

the ruinous tendency of this measure. With respect to America, understanding that a negotiation was now pending, he should abstain at present from asking any explanation upon that subject. His lordship concluded by repeating his conviction of the malignant influence of this measure, and expressed a hope that his majesty's ministers would be induced to act with magnanimity in rescinding these orders of council, from a conviction of the necessity of so doing; and in the hope of a speedy accomplishment, his lordship intimated that it was not his intention at present to press the moment upon this subject, of which he had given notice previous to the recess.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated at length the orders in council. He admitted there was a considerable diminution in the commerce of the country, but at least one half preceded the issuing of those orders; and he contended that the export in January and February, 1808, were more than those of the corresponding months in 1806.

Lord Lauderdale warmly supported the motion, and strongly condemned the orders in council.

The lord chancellor did not mean to oppose the motion, but could not let it pass without entering his protest against the inference, that because it may be shown that there is a diminution of commerce, therefore it is proved, that this diminution was in consequence of the orders in council.

Lord Holland again reprobated the orders in council in strong terms, and considered that the *onus probandi* lay upon the noble lords opposite, to show that the orders in council did not produce the evils complained of.

After a few words in explanation from lord Auckland, Bathurst, Ghille, and Stanhope, the motion was agreed.

May 1.
This morning the lords for the loan waited on the chancellor of the exchequer at the treasury and after some preliminary conversation delivered to him their respective offers. The biddings, it will be recollected, were to be made in the four per cent, consols, of which for every hundred pounds sterling, the bidders agreed to take as follows:

Sir F. Baring and Co.	118 8 6
Curtis, Roberts and Co.	118 13 0
Goldsmids,	118 19 0
Walsh and Nisbett	120 10 0
Barnes and Co.	120 14 0

The offer of Sir F. Baring & Co. was of course accepted. The loan, as in the terms were made known, bore a premium of 2 per cent consols opened at 10 o'clock at 67 1-2, and by 8 o'clock had advanced 68 1-8 for money.

BOSTON, July 26.

On Sunday arrived in Nantux Road, his Britannic majesty's brig *Combe*, capt. Bradshaw, 12 days from Halifax, with dispatches.

The boats of the *Melampus* and *Enation*, on 27th April, made an unsuccessful attempt to cut out a vessel from the harbor of Mayaguez, Porto Rico—in which lieutenant Grierson, lieutenant Northcote, R. M. Mes and 7 seamen were killed, and five others were wounded.

A letter from Halifax, dated July 7, mentions, that "flour was getting rather scarce—but that excellent pork had been sold 15 dollars per barrel, beef was 12 1-2 cents per pound, veal 16 cents, lamb 12 cents.

The governor of Nova Scotia has published, that only hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin and tallow are admissible as naval stores. The privileges of neutral trade to Nova Scotia have been extended to New Brunswick. In the New Brunswick list of admissible articles, are hemp, beef, tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, cotton, wool, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, and provisions of all kinds.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Arrived, ship *Culloden*, De Coven, from the Isle of France. Left brig *George*, Stevens, of New York; ship *Sally*, Mix, of ditto, for Batavia; ship *Arthur*, Townsend, of Providence, to sail in three days Canton; ship *Scioto*, Deale, of Baltimore, for ditto; ship *Apollo*, Lattimen, had just arrived, from Baltimore; brig *Suskey*, for Salem; ship *Olive Branch*, King, for Boston, in ten days. Last Sunday week lat. 31, long. 68, spoke ship *Charleston* Packet, from New York, for Havana. Two French frigates had lately arrived there from France; and the frigate *Semillante* had returned, very much shattered, having had an engagement with a British frigate, captain wounded. A ship belonging to the East India company, valued at 60,000 dollars, bound up the Persian gulph had just been brought in.

July 29.
The frigate *Chesapeake*, captain Decatur, sailed yesterday on a cruise. The repairs of the Constitution lying at the navy yard of this port are nearly completed. The long delay which has taken place in her completion has been owing to a deficiency of workmen. Fifteen or twenty of the gun-

boats are hauled up into the mill pond at the Wallabout, and a number are also in Newtown creek. They are nearly all dismantled and generally without crews. At Governor's island, the fortifications progress rapidly, 500 laborers are constantly employed at the rate of 75 cents per day. The grand tower is raised one story, and will form an almost impregnable fortress. It is situated on a point of the island which at once commands the entrance of the Narrows and the East and North rivers, and is also so situated that the guns of the ramparts also command it. The ingenuity of colonel Williams, aided by the skill of Messrs. Hillyard and Souder, has wrought wonders on this island. In point of neatness of workmanship and real strength fort Jay is superior to any other in the U. S. and perhaps is surpassed by few even in Europe.

July 30.

A arrived ship *Three Friends*, Rhodes, 23 days from Surinam. Left schooner *Union*, Gill, of and for Salem, to sail in 5 days; and brig *Union*, Cook, of Providence just arrived from Newport, to sail in 3 weeks. Flour 60 dollars per barrel, beef 55, pork 75, molasses 12 cents and dull, sugar 5 dollars. Passengers, captain Paras and Mr. David Holswalkiers.

Also, ship *Friendship*, Aderton, 10 days from Mantanzies. July 24, off cape Hatteras, spoke brig *Lacey*, 24 hours from Baltimore for Savannah. A ship had just arrived at Havana from Beverly, and others unknown.

Also, schooner *Mary*, Skerwin, of Boston 25 days from the Island of Trinidad. Left brigs *Neptune* and *Concord*, for New York in 10 days; schooner *Hercules*, in 5 days for New York; ship *Adams*, of Boston, under seizure. Flour 20 dollars, lumber 120.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A few days later than our previous advices, by the *Thalia*, arrived at New York, from Falmouth, the most interesting articles of which will be found in this day's GAZETTE.

The present critical and trying situation of Spain, appears peculiarly to rivet public attention and anxiety. Our most recent and authentic accounts warrant the belief, that the people of this devoted country, so far from tamely submitting to the aggravated usurpations of Bonaparte, are at length preparing to make a strenuous effort to uphold their independence.

The spirit of this once gallant and warlike nation, so long in the torpor of vassalage, or bartered away by a pusillanimous policy, is now roused from its lethargy, to contend for all that is dear and honorable to a country. United and determined, it may perhaps have been reserved for this nation, through Providence, to shorten the desolating career, of the Great Destroyer of the repose of nations.

To the reflecting and honest part of the American community, who have hitherto acted under a species of Gallican delusion, the events in Spain, it is hoped, will be a lesson of great value. We will ask any of these misguided men, what is this country above all others in the world, to expect from French partiality, or French friendship?—What is there in our conduct, in our institutions, in our habits, to conciliate his regard? What is to give us this extraordinary expectation from his ravenous ambition? Spain the last in the long catalogue of nations whom France has devoured—and yet Spain all along been as obedient, as slavish, as useful a vassal to Bonaparte, as we

the accounts from England reflect no additional flight on their relations with this country. Discussions on the leading points of difference between us, are undoubtedly going on in London. During the existence of present maritime regulations, however, nothing definitive or satisfactory can be expected to occur. The fact is, that as our government do not appear disposed to accommodate with England (lest France should be offended) so England in her turn is not willing to let matters travel on in their present unsettled condition, until a permanent change in Europe, may give birth to occasion for a conclusive and liberal arrangement of our mutual concerns.

It is a sad condition of our mutual relations in which we are at present placed, and which has been principally attributable to the meanness of France and England respectively to say any thing of our own weakness. In this case then, it is manifest, can expect no relief from our difficulties through the moderation and forbearance of those powers.

The embargo with all its train of increasing evils, is fastened upon us until

both France and England voluntarily (for force is out of the question) consent to respect our commerce!—This is precisely our dilemma!—But, thank heaven, there is yet one hope remaining; and that is in the intelligence, the spirit, and the unanimity of our countrymen.—At the approaching elections throughout the Union, a judicious exercise of their rights will not only relieve us from the evils we suffer, but from those, more disastrous that we anticipate.

(Phil. Gaz.)

From a Vermont paper of July 29.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.—We learn from Upper Canada, that on the first instant, a raft passed down the river St. Lawrence, valued at 100,000 dollars, on board of which was 100 men; it was taken by the tornado, 19 miles below Three Rivers, and totally destroyed, and 97 of the men drowned—three only of the 100 reached the shore.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk next Wednesday. August 1.

FOR BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner

HAZARD,

A. NEWCOMB, Master;

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at Lawrason's wharf.

August 2. d8t*
N. B. The above vessel will sail in four days.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of the weather.

(NEVER PERFORMED HERE.)

On TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1808,
Will be presented a new *MELLO DRAMA*, in three acts, CALLED

THE FORTRESS.

By Theobald Hook, performed at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, with unbounded applause. The original music by Hook, the orchestra parts by M. Pellessier—With new scenery, Dresses, &c.

Count Adolphus,	Mr. Miller.
Count Everard,	Mr. Wood.
Valbron,	Mr. McKenzie.
Oliver,	Mr. Cone.
Vincent,	Mr. Jefferson.
Philip,	Mr. Blissett.
Thomas,	Mr. Bray.
Petrus,	Mr. Briers.
Soldiers,	Mr. Seymour, &c.
Peasants,	Briers, Harris, &c.

Celestine,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Alice,	Mrs. Francis.
Paulina,	Mrs. Seymour.
Female Peasants,	Misses Huat, &c.

THE PRINCIPAL SCENES ARE,
ACT FIRST.

The Fortress of Guntzburgh—in the centre a Grate, through which is seen the Terrace, &c.—Castle Yard—Dungeon—Guard Room—Porter's Lodge, &c.

ACT THIRD.
Place D'Armes—Green House—Paulina's Dwelling, &c.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
A CHARACTERISTIC DANCE—composed by Mr. Francis.

IN WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED,
RURAL TROPHIES, STREAMERS, &c.

END OF THE DRAMA,
A Comic INTERLUDE, called,
Sylvester Daggerwood;
O R,

The Mad Dunstable Actor.

Sylvester Daggerwood	Mr. Jefferson.
with a comic song,	Mr. Bray.
Fustian,	Mr. Harris.
Managers servant,	

To which will be added, the admired Opera of
THE POOR SOLDIER.

Captain Fitzroy,	Mr. Cross.
Dermot,	Mr. Wilmot.
Father Luke,	Mr. Bray.
Patrick,	Mr. Jacobs.
Darby,	Mr. Jefferson.
Bagatelle,	Mr. Blissett.
Boy,	Maat. Scrivener.

Norah,	Mrs. Seymour.
Kathleen,	Mrs. Wilmot.

Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

* * * Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.

††† Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadeby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore*.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	3000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	3000
80 —	30	—	2400
200 —	10	—	2000
300 —	5	—	1500
5000 —	—	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank	—	—	200
1 — after 2000 tickets	—	—	200
1 —	4000	—	200
1 —	6000	—	200
1 —	8000	—	400
1 —	10,000	—	400
1 —	12,000	—	500
1 —	14,000	—	1000
1 —	16,000	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank	—	—	3000

6166 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
11852 Blanks.—Sum raised }
including expense, } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction*.

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S Book Store, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expense. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their rate.
July 12.

I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.
R. T. Hooe.

July 12.

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store,
The American Register;

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The American Antislavery Companion. Not

Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to *Charles Page*, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 25th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. Deneale, President.

July 23.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of and assignment from George Hill, an insolvent debtor, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 6th August at 4 o'clock a two story FRAMED HOUSE, situated on Duke street, a few doors east of Union street. The lot is 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, and subject to a ground rent of sixty dollars per annum. Terms of sale cash.

Horace Field, Trustee.

July 29.

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe and John Muncafter*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncafter.

July 15—19.

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County,

JULY TERM, 1808.

ORDERED, That Harriot Jackson administratrix of *Annas Jackson*, deceased, insert following advertisement twice in each week, or three weeks, in the Alexandria daily paper.

Test,
Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That Subscriber of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from Orphans Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Annas Jackson*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit same with the vouchers thereof, to the clerk, on or before the 27th day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from benefit to said estate—and these in default to be required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 27th of July, 1808.

Harriot Jackson,
Adm'x of *Annas Jackson*.

July 27.

For Sale,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN, with two children. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving a note payable at the Bank of Alexandria, with proved endorsement.—Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

Star3w

Just Received,

For sale by R. GRAY, King-street,
TEARS AND SMILES;

A COMEDY, in five Acts.

Performed at the Theatre, Philadelphia:

By J. N. BARKER.

Price thirty-one and quarter Cents.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS;

OR

La Belle Sauvage;

An operatic Melo Drama—in three Acts—performed at the Theatres Philadelphia and Baltimore.

By J. N. BARKER.

First acted April 6th, 1803.

Price 31 1-4 Cents.

Also, the MUSIC to the *Indian Princess*—composed by Mr. BRAY, Comedian.

Price Three Dollars.

July 29.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port Tobacco*, Charles county, a the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Cott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Foynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of *Nanjemoy Creek*, on the post road leading to *Nanjemoy* from *Port Tobacco*, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from *Port Tobacco*.

This land consists of about 200 acres, of which between 50 and 60 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, Trustee.

July 1.

cot

For Sale,

TWO CHAIRS, one single and the other a family chair, 4th new, with tops and harness complete. They will be sold a great bargain for cash.

Thomas Towers.

July 27.

cot

FOR SALE,

A likely and NEGRO MAN—he is accustomed to driving work and is a tolerable good coachmaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 2.

co

TO RENT,

A th story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Wington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first of August next.—Apply to *Philip Trish*.

July 11.

cod

Cash for Salt-Petre.

WILL GIVE the best Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York market price, in cash, for single refined pure country Salt Petre.

A. C. Cazenove.

July 26.

col3t

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1.

2aw

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named *GEORGE GREEN*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

Ephraim Evans.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, at their peril.

July 11.

law3t

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Cunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scale; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality;

MADEIRA,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII

Sales

On every T

At the Vendue

W